(a) whether the recommendations of Committee of National Capital Region in regard to the proposed magnet towns of Delhi have been received;

(b) if so, the details of towns which have been decided to be converted into Magnet towns on the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to decide the names of Magnet towns;

(d) whether the recommendations of State Governments have also been sought before finalising the names of towns for conversions into Magnet towns; and

(e) if so, the names of towns in Uttar Pradesh which have been recommended by the State Government to be declared as magnet towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). The National Capital Region Planning Board in consultation with the concerned State Governments has identified the following counter-magnet towns to be developed in order to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan - NCR-2001:

Name of Town	*Name of State*
1. Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
2. Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
3. Hissar	Haryana
4. Kota	Rajasthan
5. Patiala	Punjab

Funds for Rural Transport System

184. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government to provide financial assistance to the State Government or the District Rural Development Agencies for laying of approach roads connecting the main roads with the villages under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna or any other scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to make the rural transport cheap and accessible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The development/construction of rural roads from part of the Minimum Needs Programme in the State/Union Territory and outlays for this programme are provided in the Plans of the respective State/Union Territory. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna construction of roads is an admissible item and Gram Panchayats can take up construction of roads as per their priority and availability of funds.

[English]

Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless Poor in the States

185. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments to distribute Government waste land to the landless poor to ameliorate their lot; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this respect, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The issue relating to distribution of Government waste-land to the landless poor have been discussed at a various fora including Revenue Ministers' Conferences of 1985, 1986 and 1988. The consensus arrived at in these conferences were sent to the States/UTs for taking appropriate action in the matter.

(b) The consensus arrived at relating inter-alia to the distribution of Government waste-land in the Revenue Minister's Conference held in 1988 was sent to the States/ UTs to take appropriate action. The details are available in the attached statement-I

The State-wise progress of distribution of Government waste-land is available in the attached statement-II

STATEMENT-I

(a) State Governments should make a thorough assessment of the availability of government wastelands and take urgent measures for distribution to the landless poor. Village wise data should be collected for this purpose and the programme of distribution should be monitored regularly at block, tehsil, district and state level.

(b) High priority should be given to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and women in the matter of allotment of land for cultivation, afforestation and other productive purposes. Allotment of land for social forestry purpose on a community basis may also be considered.

(c) Benefits of various rural development programmes including assistance for development of these lands under NREP/ RLEGP on a project basis should be extended to the alldttees of these lands as per available guidelines. State Government should earmark funds for this purpose so as to reflect the priority attached to this work. The quantum of assistance extended under various programmes should be reviewed periodically to ensure realisation of this objectives.

(d) The decision of the Government of India to extend the centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land to future scheduled casts/scheduled tribes allottees of Government Bhoodan land was welcomed. This should however be extended to past allottees as well, where considered necessary.

(e) The progress of implementation of the 6th plan directives regarding joint titles/ pattas to allottees and his/her spouse had out made much headway even though many States have provided in their laws issue of joint pattas. With a view to provide greater access of women to land, the allotment of land to women beneficiaries and issue of joint pattas needs to be monitored periodically.

(f) The existing legal provisions and administrative measures for ensuring uninterrupted possession of the allottees on land allotted to them, protecting them against threats of eviction and displacement and for taking action against those who dispossess beneficiaries particularly SCs/STs from the allotted land, would be strengthened, reviewed and thereafter suitably penal provisions would be made deterrent in respect of those who persist in harassing rural poor aliottees of land.

(g) Legislative measures should be taken to prevent alienation of land, housesites, house assigned to SC/STs and women so as to ensure that these assets remain in their possession where such provisions already exist in respect of STs. Similar provisions need to be made for SCs and women. As alienation of land cannot be prevented merely by enactment of law, other necessary measures administrative and institutional should be taken to achieve this objective.

STATEMENT - II

(Provisional)

S.No.	*Name of the State/U.T*	*Area In Acres*	*To whom Distributed*
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.40.000	Landless poor people including harijans
2.	Assam	3,74,600	Landless agriculturists including SC/STs
3.	Bihar	4,20,000	SC/STs, Back-ward Classes and Military Personnel
4.	Gujarat	13,73,031	SC/STs, Other Backward Classes, non backward classes, exservicemen, Territorial Army Personnel, Persons repatriated from Burma, Portuguese colonies and persons belonging to special categories (Till DEc., 87)
5.	Haryana	3,950	Harijans and backward classes.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17,384	SC/STs landless persons, Military personnel, ex-service men and persons with un-economic holdings
7.	Karnataka	2,72,937	SC/STs, Landless Persons, ex-servicemen and soldiers
8.	Kerala	2,72,937	SC/STs, landless persons, small holders, Minitary personnel and low income persons.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	78,573@	@N.C.A. Report, 1976

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T	Area in Acres	To whom Distributed
1.	2.	3.	4.
10.	Maharashtra	10,23,484	SC/STs, landless persons, army personnel, ex-servicemen, freedom fighters, persons affected with gold control order-sand coop farming societies
11.	Manipur	32,259	SC/STs, landless agriculturists
12.	Punjab	1,10,056@	@ N.C.A Report, 1976
13.	Orissa	6,55,580	SC/STs (Till May, 1988)
14.	Tamil Nadu	2,07,081	SC/STs, Families of servicemen killed or disabled in action, landless poor, persons in active Minitary service, ex-service-men, repatriate of Burma and Ceylon, persons affected with gold control orders and other land less poor persons
15.	Tripura	1.31.555	(Till DEc., 1987)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	7.29,000	Landless agricultural labourers
17.	West Bengal	4,32,000	SC/STs, landless cultivators, Raiyats holding less than one hectare of land
18.	D & N Haveli	758	SC/STs
19.	Delhi	1,241	Landless persons
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,065	Landless agriculturists

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T	Area in Acres	To whom Distributed
1.	2.	3.	4.
21.	Mizoram	74,074	Agriculturists
22.	Pondicherry	277	SCs, ex-servicemen serving, personnel, ex-consulate staff.
	Total:	1,03,08,819	